## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Discussion on Politital Affairs in the House.

Marp Colloquy Between Messrs. Grow and Brauch.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR ANTICIPATED.

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL BALLCT FOR SPEAKER,

The Schemes and Combinations of the Politicians Developed,

ac., ac.,

Ony Special Washington Despatch.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The demotra's abandoned Know Nothingism to day, and paid their respects to Mr. Scott, of Canfornia, giving him seventy-six votes from their own party, the remain ing seven being the following Know Nothings: Messrs. Boteler, Bouligny, Hardeman, Maynard, W. C. N. Smith, Vance and Moore of Kentucky. Mr. Scott received eighteen more votes than Maynard yesterday, and thireen less than Millson, who concentrated the largest vote

that has been thrown against Sherman. The latter re-eived his relative strength to-day.

Mr. Reynolds, of New York, will leave for home to-morrow. If he pairs with Mr. Dimmink, of Penn., as he expected to, the next ballot will bring Mr. Sherman with to two votes of an election, thus throwing the entire respoosibility of organization upon Mr. Briggs, of New York, being understood that in such a contingency Mr. Davis, of Maryland, will cast his vote for Sherman and elect

Prominent democrats to day concede the Speakership to Mr. Sherman, saying it is only a matter of time when they will allow the plurality rule to operate. Mr. Pryor, in his speech to-day, admitted as much.

Mr. Maynard was abandoned to day by the democrate he consequence of a caucaus held this morning by the Northwestern democra's to protest against democrats veting for Know Nothings.

Mesers. Sickles and Florence's votes for Know Nothings were given, it is said, to secure the votes of South Ame ns in their contested election cases.

There is a rumor to night that the democrats will con centrate upon Gilmer to morrow.

The movements of the last forty-eight hours clearly

demonstrate the fact that the democrate and South Ameri-tars cannot and will not coaless, a portion of the former refusing absolutely to support any of the latter party for Boeaker, and vice versa.

An effort will be made to-morrow or next day to con esutrate upon John G. Davis, of Indiana, until Lecompton-be. He is the only man who stanks any chance to defeat Sherman. There are a few extreme Southern men who re fuse to support him, but the impression prevails that they

will give in their adhesion.

There is no truth in the statement that the administra-Son are so anxious to effect an organization that they are urging upon the democrats to adopt the plurality resolution. The President declares emphatically to all persons who talk with blin upon the subject, that he would not if he were a member vote for that measure, but would de-Seat it at all hazards. Hr says that he can, with the pre-sent appropriations, carry on the administration until the Soth of Jupe next, and as for the Post Office Department and mail contractors, he is not responsible for their pre-Sent condition.

THE ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Morris, of Ill., closed his two days speech against Mr. Buchahan and his filinois appointments to day. The force of his points was lost by the exhibition of the most

bluer personal feeling. MR. DOUGLAS' MOVEMBURS

Mr. Douglas visited the House to-day, and was warmly greeted by Mr. Kelit, of S. C., with whom he had a long private internew. It is observed and commented upon that be has made a marked change in the positical company he keeps since the winter of 1857- 58, when he was fighting Recompton. Then he relected vepublicans, in spin of Southern fire caters; now he reverses the practice. It is that to day more his?—the Northern delegates to Charleston will be not Douglas. There are many prominent anti-Lesempton auti-Douglas democrats here who are rejuiced at the fact.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR. The passage between Messes. Grow and Branch, in the House to day, has not resulted in the exchange of notes, though the affair is freely discussed, and the prevailing Branch charged that Grow's motive to defeating the Post Office bill was for the purpose of compelling the Protraine members were elected, so that the republicance migut get early control of the organization. This Mr. of the parliamentary and gentlemanly of Branch insisted upon knowing whether Mr. Grow meant to attribute to him augentlemanly conduct. Mr. Grow repeated his declaration, when Branch said be should take it that Grow intended his remark to attribute to him (Branch) ungentiemanty conduct it he did not disavow such intention. Mr. Grow instantly responded that the gentleman could take it as he pleased, and went so with his speech. The friends of the parties regret the the maters to an amicable settlement.

I have reason to believe that notes have not passed be tween Grow and Branch up to this hour, half must eleven e'clerk.
FROPOSAIN FOR \$1,110,000 ENTERD STATES STOCK.

The Secretary of the Treasury has invited proposals to be received until the 31st of January for one sulfing the bondred and ten thousand follars in United States stock. authorized by the act of the 14th of June, 1858, being so much of the stock as has been heretofor, awarded to bidders who have falled to deposit the principal and prepriose on that amount. This stock will be reimbursable to Aftern years from January last, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per account, payable semifor any fraction of a thousand dollars.

MINCHLIANDOCO. Chief Justice Taney and Associate Justice Daniel ave

still detained from the Supreme Court by sickness. The Court of Claims is obliged to adjourn manif next week, owing to the sickness of Judges Blacaford and

Searbro stood to have more to do with the attempt of his friends to procure his nomination at Chicago than anything else. Mr. Wilkinson, Schater elect from Minnesota, is daily

It is said Mr. Pryor has been desirous of speaking ever ce he attempted to measure lances with Mr. Nelson His success to day was better than his former effort; also manner and matter, though not up to his reputation. He bears a rividing resemblance, in pursonal appearance and style of delivery, to John B. Gough.

## Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, Dec. 21, 1859.

Organization of New Zerritories—Artisona—Report of Col.

Bonneville in Reference to the Country, &c.
After spending over a week to convassing the seam ments of Congressmen upon the rabject of organizing no-Territories-having talked over the matter with leading men from all sections—I am rejustantly compelled to be-dere that we aball have no new Territories organized during the present administration. Such has been my spinion for some time, but I did not know but some thing might arise which would give Ducotalt, Colona and Arizona a fair chance before the House and Senate. Bu the republicans have resolved not to vote for any mea cu. cs which will place patronage in the hands of Mr. Buchanan if they can possibly avoid delegate. They ask why should we organize now ferritories for an opposition President, just at the end of his term, to benefit Linself receiver, just at the end of the term, to consider these and party by the appointments? Are we to coolly increase the parronage and power of our opponents? Wait a little, and in the assantane we will grant you a provisional government, which is better than none at all. And this feeling as not by any tirease confined to the republicant of Courage. Congress; to South Americans and some decaparate are also opposed to murating the pairwings of Mr. Buchman, and, therefore, the purely of may ferrional time of par-

feetly hapelous.
Now, the negrita of house have been without law.

Boial enactment. Now what should they do? Centinue in their lawless state, reject everything because they can obtain a separate Territorial government? Such a performance would be the part of children and fools, as every

intelligent person will answer. And I am glad, as a citizon of Arizona, having lived there fiteen mouths, and
expecting soon to resture, that Congress is willing, were
anxious, to give us temporary relief, which must do untiwe can get something better.

It is proposed by preminent members on both
sides of the House to sustain a full increasing the
representation of the Territory of New Mexico, of
which Arizona forms a part, so that the legislature will
have ten and the Senate two additional members.
This will allow ample representation for Arizona,
give us one or two new counties, with justice of there
and constables, therefore, and the senate of t

remarks respecting the commander of the Department of New Mexico, left Santa Fe with his staff, on the 2d of May, 1899, and entered the proposed limits of Arizona about the 12th. After a brief account of the interaction of the military poiss of los Ianes, Fort Craig and Fort Thorn, Colonel B details bis journey towards Fort Bachanan, on the main travelled route in Western Arizona, and assets.

and says.— Next morning we proceeded to Mule Spring, and then, turning south twelve miles, came, the quarties will turning south twelve miles, came, has analysis carled hundred pards. Here we struck one of the stations of the overland mail, a little but with four man. We found these stations on the whole route, at from eighteen to wenty miles apart, with four men earl. We continued our journey through a pass in the mountains, and came to the Minbres valley, camping on the Manbres river, about two miles above the overland mail station, where we had agreed to meet Dr. Seck, Indian Agent, there we rested all the next day, and in the evening Dr. Steck arrived. The next day, and in the evening Dr. Steck arrived. The next day we proceeded to another quagnife called Cow Spring, and at it a station of the overland mail. We continued on about six miles, turning to the northwest, and win up a casum into the Burre, or second range of mountains, and excamped at a found water and grass for our minimals. \* Next worning we took a cut off, and came again to the western stope of the Burre mountains. Our road lay westered stope of the Burre mountains. Our road lay westered stope for the Burre mountains. Our road lay westered stope for the burre mountains. As we descended into the valley of olders the revenue researched to use see relative the transport. single man could be seen at two or three miles. They with the hot sun of that tainde, was sufficiently. In this valley we found two stations of the Overham Mai Company, the first drawing water from the station at Solder's Farewell, and they at Solder's Farewell from the Casaga, making a distance of thrity miles that they brought the water. The second station got their water from a hole or spring about fourteen miles to the controval. We reached Steem's Perik station a little before sunset, and water was so scarce that we did not stooged in watering our animals until mearly two o'clock in the morning.

Meat morning we continued our journey west up one of the canons of Steen's Peak, or third range of mountains, called the Eductio range, for general miles, and their trining to the south we obsered a chasm in the mountains, appearing as if it were split open to a low the road topess. At the bottom of this we found an excellent read, sparcely broad enough for two wagons, win ling around

called the Helmellio range, for goveral miles, and then invining to the scall we actived a chasm in the mountains, appearing as if it were split open to allow the real topes. At the bottom of this we found an excellent read, scarcely broad enough for two wagons, win ling around the justing poins of the preciptions mides of the mountains. This is to so at upon the western stope of the third range—the valley of the San Zimon, twenty miles were diams. This is to so at upon the western stope of the third range—the valley of the San Zimon we found an overland real station—no water mearer than twelve or fourteen mides. The bed of the San Zimon was perfeadly dry. The chaonel, over which there was a budge, is about four feet wide by two lead deep. Here we found as Mr. Barnes, with a commercial train of eight wagons, who had left his wagons and sent his owen, almost famished for water, to the Chenga at the head wabers of the San Zimon, about twelve to for feen miles of, whist he himself had gone to Shoule Feek station to see if the could get water chough to pass his train the next day through the country, and mentioned as the result of his observation that he could probably get one half the train through at a time. \* We continued on, and having passes the dan Zimon encountered the rama impatuable dust spoken of before for about twelve miles, and in a few miles further reached A-buryle Hole, where we found some water in nodes in a canon near by, \* \* 2 The next day was passed through what is termed the Apache Fass, a gap in the Chirleabil continues, or fourth range, where we found an overland mail station, and learned that the only water they got was from helds in the mountains about three miles for two or three days back, I determined to stop there to water and graze our stock, whist I sent existen miles in afreed to axon mean and see if water could be found. We went on six miles, torned up towards the mountains of the mountains about hire and the heart and graze our stock, whist I sent existen miles in helps better foun

which he passed are bottoms of extinct lakes, dry and detry in the dry season, and beds of mud in the winter. They have very little grass and no timber. Beyond fort Sechanan water at all the mail stations is scarce, and the intervals between springs or holes very long. There is not the shightest approach to a farming region after leaving Tuccon until you reach the Pimo villages on the fills, where there is some land under cultivation. Beyond the Colorado river comes the great Colorado desert, where the Overland Mail Company have a few wells. It must be borne in mind that in this whole region rain seldom fails, and there is no dew. Now, bearing the above facts in mind, I desire to call your attention to a single point of difference as to the capacity of Arizona. I have before me a pamphlet until the "latter of Lieut Mowry, United States Army, to the United exates Mail Contractors upon the Overland Mail Route to California." On page six of this document I find the following paragraph:

"Throughout the entire length of the route, at covenient distances, should it be deemed advisable, you can establish farms for the raising of grain for your siock and supplies for your employes."

Whether any farming can be carried on along the over. land mail route, at least on its Arizona divisions, people can judge by Col. Bonneville's Report, which gives the exact condition of the country. Concerning the prospects for farming on the Leane Estacade and along the high plains of northern Texas, I have nothing to say. Toce who believe in the feasibility of such an enterprise would on well to investigate before trying. In another letterwo will accompany Col. Bonneville to other parts of Arizona.

Washington, Dec. 28, 1850.

The Contest for Speakership-Analysis of Parties-What are the South American: to do 1-2he President's Messaye,

de. de. You cannot expect that any decided change of votes will occur during the holidays. While the House refuses engaged with political retrospections than with plets for progress. Hence the speech of Extra Billy Emith, which descended to a minute inspection of the foundation stones of the republic, was perfinent to the impassive temper of honorable members. It is a little doubtful, however, whether the country, for which the benefit of an uninterrupted session is intended, will lieve in the sincerity of a profession of anxiety for speedy organization, when the convenient "pairs" and the fell spirit of procrastination demonstrate that no organization

that men should inquire what party or set of men is re-sponsible for the failure? It seems to me that surface facts conclusively meet the inquiry. The republican, democratic and the South American parties each has concentrated upon its candidate. Fach has, therefore, asserted, as parties always practically assert, its distinctive principles, and his acquitted itself honorably of its duty to its constituent members.

An abandonment of its candidate by either would measurably compromise its partisans.

nor, in case of the two great parties (republican and demo-cratio), be, with safety to either, accomplished. The case is different, however, with regard to the South Americans. In nearly all vital principles they affiliate with the demo crais. It may be assumed that the peculiar political tenet which gave them a name and an existence s, at the least, held now in abeyance. It follows, as a consequential expedient, that these gentlemen can, without consequential expedient, that these gentlemen can, without injury to their party and with positive benefit to their constituents, coalesce with the democrats in the support of their candidate. Now, democrats and South Americans united, and the accession of Adram, Rigge Clark, Reynolds and Davis to either them or to the republicans, would determine the contest one way or the other. Can they consistently leave their equilibriating position? Arowedly they belong to no political organization. They misst that to neither of the great parties are they to ascribe their return to the House. No orligation, therefore, restrains their political affiliations, and they can with clear propriety abandon their attitude. If they do not—possessing the power thus to organize the House—the country must hold these five gentlemen responsible for a failure.

the country must hold these five gentlemen responsible for a failure.

But where should they go? To the republicans? Can they endorse the Helper doctrine?—Seward's Rodester speech—Harper's Ferry atroctites? Where shall they go? Why, without doubt, to the democrats. Say you, gentlemen, that Lecompton opposes? Bo you not know that Locompton is buried? Look at the action of the Hilmois delegation in proof of that. Unite your ballots to theirs in corroboration of their position, and, rather than continue to subject your leader, Stephen A. Douglas, to the disaster of the opposite course and double-faced aspect of his professed friends, replace him firmly a democratic leader by your united and efficure democratic action. But I am afraid that the personal aspirations of nearly all of the equilibriating five are the true obstacle to organization. These removed, and perhaps a Speaker would speedily be chosen.

The Fresional's Message was not offered to be read. Such a notion would have precipitated a long, angry and means debate. It was housed, such a series dealers.

such a motion would have precipitated a long, sugry and exists debate. It was thought judicious that if further ebate were therated, it should be directed to ques-ous of some moment, rather than be wasted on a ques-tion of form. The Preciount himself was quite satisfied as the Masseys should be thus received and disposed of Ju, judy the House. The market should be thus received and dispess of the thouse of the douby wonders that the lobby laught. When shall dreary sil not be broken by a Speaker—when?

## THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Washington, Dec. 20, 1659.
A BLAST PROM AN ANTI LECOMPONITE. Mr. Monnis, (A. L. dem.) of Ill., resumed his remarks from pesterday. The great doctrine of popular sovereignty is in peri—the democratic party are divided, and the altra representatives from elaveholding States have abandened it. It was not disputed that the Cincionati platform recognized it, but this, it seems, makes no difference. The and interpolated new ones, and drove the political car fearfully to the precipice. This was inaugurated last sesion with the infamous Lecempton swindle. The Fresi ent pursued those who opposed it—especially frem liftnois-with personal malignity, while he was bidding for the nomination at the Charleston Convention Judge Douglas is the only man in the North who has succeeded in a general election since the crusade was commenced, and he fought hand to hand with the cohorts of Lincoln and the bungry President's pack cheered on by Attorney General Black. Good democrats had been removed ! libnois and abolitionists put in their places. Democrats who refused to bow to the dictation of the President were pursued with hellish malignity. He said Cook, the Postmoster of Chicago, was the President's mana ger to get up aglegates to send to Charleston. The address ser to get up defeated to send to Charleston. The address be issued was prepared at Washington for Cook, who can sea coly read and cannot spell a sentence in the English language correctly, but who understands better the mixing and drinking or mutuallels. He gave notice that the democracy of the West at Charleston would not subout to a new test. We do not intend to declare, in any possible event, that Congress has the right to pass laws for or agilest, savery. We do not intend to declare, in any possible event, that Congress has the right to pass, or whether it is noty to pass, laws for its protection in the Territorical legislators either to pass laws for or agilest to be repeated to the entered to declare in favor of repeating the existing laws for the suppression of the slave trade, or to declare that the neutrality laws ought to be repeated. But we do intend to declare in favor of the Conomitical Palation; and we expect you to do it as an act of justice to yourselves and fairness to us.

Mr. Mirison, (dem.) of Va., referred to the remarks of Mr. Moria, saying the latter seemed to imply that Southern men were in favor of reconning the African slave trade, and repeating the neutrality laws. He suggested that such might not have been Mr. Morris' menning, and the remarks of others attributed to himself. He had seen, with much regret, his own position misrepresented, and the remarks of that he was not prepared to say that as some trade.

Mr. Moress replied that he did not attribute such moissued was prepared at Washington for Cook, who can

the remarks of others attributed to himself. He never remarked that he was not prepared to say that at some time he would not be willing to reopen the African slave trade.

Mr. Mouses replied that he did not attribute each motives to the democrate of the South, but referred to the ultra men of that section, as well as to the extreme views of the abolitio iste.

Mr. Scott, (d.m.) of Cal, replied to some of the remarks of Mr. Morris on California and sirs, saying that his attack upon the eligible democrate of California came with iti grace from a friend of Mr. Douglas. Had it come from the repristions he would not have been carprised. He stated that Mr. Broderick was never strong enough in California to create any fear, or excess any desire to him him down. The report that had gine abroad that there was a conspiracy among the leaders of the temocratic party to strike down Mr. Broderick he branded as an infamous fais-hood.

Mr. Monan only spoke for himself, and it was unnecessary for him to reply at this time. They looked at the facts from a cliffer in standpoint. It was not necessary for him to respond for Mr. Broderick, who had friends in the vicinity who cherished his memory, to whom his fame was dear, and who would doubtless protect him He (Mr. Morris) data he imputations upon any neigh emerciply stated facts. I gentlemen desired to be Irocompton man they had a night to be so, and he had no right to question the propriety of their being so. He staved that the Leanshatter of California, was the only one in the free States that instructed in representatives in Congress in favor of the Lecompton exclude, and no one doubted that inc Preficient's controlled and he may be complianted of California as he had no right to question the propriety of their being so. He staved that the Leanshatte of California as in New Yora, in favor of his become on the propriety of their being so. He staved that the Leanshatten data representatives in Congress.

Mr. Mouris did no man unused by availability of the Lecomptonic and one rep

Mr. Hassin said he understood the democracy of California had fought their battle upon the Cincinnati platform, as explained by the author of the Kansas Nebraska bill.

Mr. Buen—No, sir. He took ground in opposition to reopening the slave trade and the establishment of a slave code in the Territory had no right to exclude slavery from a Territory, and that the Southern man had as much right to go into a Territory with his negro as the Northern man with his property.

Mr. Hasnin—Does the gentleman differ with the opinions of Senator Deuglas?

man with his property.

Mr. Harry—Does the gentleman differ with the opinions of Senator Douglas?

Mr. BURCH—I do, most decidedly, in toto. However, I will vote for him if nominated by the Charleston Convention, cheerfully, against a black republican.

Mr. Morry (resuming) said the democracy of Callfornia had differed with them on the Lecompton question, and had carried their difference out at the polis. In reply to one of the gentlemen from Callfornia, he would say he was not aware that the meeting to which he referred had taken place. If the anti-Lecompton democracy of Callfornia pursued that course, he thought they did wrong. He then proceeded to denounce the foray of John Brown and his associates, declaring it the result of the "irrepressable con flict" doctrine. The democracy of the Northwest would sail place upon their bunners the sentiment, that the popie of a Territory, like those of a Stace, have a right to decide for thamselves the question of slavery within their limits. They would nominate the right man, and place him upon the right platform—a man that could be elected, and they had many such; and then they should gift the battle with the regular democracy, shoulder to shoulder. He could not believe the American Union had fulfilled its destiny; if so, its career had indeed been short, and we come to us when the day of dissolution comes.

Mr. Scorr remarked that he differed in toto with Mr.

the battle with the regular democracy, shoulder to shoulder. He could not believe the american Union had fulfilled its destiny; if so, its career had indeed been short, and we come to us when the day of dissolution comes.

Mr. Scorr remarked that he differed in toto with Mr. Pouglast views, yet if he were nominated at Charleston he would support him against a black republican.

Mr. Grow defende muserly. AND GRIS LYDO A QUARREL MR. GROW LYDO OF Pa., proceeded to defend his course in regard to the loss of the Post Office Appropriation bill at the last session of Congress, which had been attacked by Mr. Branch. On the 26th of February last a bill passed the House making all necessary appropriations for the Post Office Department for the present year, covering in all about twenty millions of dollars. That bill hes been sent to the Senate, and returned with thirty-three amendments, one of which provided for an increase of postages from three to five and ten cents on letters, and doubled the postages on printed matter. When the bill was returned to the House he had raised a point of privilege, under the constitution, that the Senate of the United States could not originate a revenue bill, and if not could not put a revenue measure to a bill not germane, and of ourse an appropriation bill could not receive a amendment unless it was germane. The recolution referred to by those gentlemen had been introduced, sending the bill tack to the Sanate, with the suggestion that one of their amendments was in the nature of a revenue bill. That resolution passed the House by a vote of one hundred and seventeen yeas to seventy six mays, twenty nine democrats and nine Southern Americans voting for it; and yet gentlemen arraigned him, and these who co operated with him for the defeat of that bill. So far he gave credit to the democrats who stood with the republicans to protect the prerogatives of the House from encreachment. The bill was returned by the Senate on the 21 of 31 of Maron, with a resolution in which the Senate declared t

Mr. Grow-I would ask the gentleman to refer to his

Mr. Grow—I would ask the gentleman to refer to his own language.

Mr. Braxch—I again ask you whether you impute to me conduct unbecoming a gentleman?

Mr. Grow—The gentleman said the other day that I wished to defeat the bill is order to induce the Fresidant to call an extra session. I say this langualism is not gentlemanty.

Mr. Grow—I to you down unputing to me conduct unbecome a uniform the way of the session of the ses

his filence as an affirmative sing wat reasond I shall take Mr. Grow—What I said was in plain English. There it stands. The gentlement impugued my action on the Pest Office Appropriation bill, and everywhere this was thought an infringement of parliamentary law.

Mr. Branch—I shall take the gentlemen's failure to respond to my individual affirmative answer.

Mr. Grow—You can take what you please. The gentleman said my object was to kill the bill, and thus compet the President to call an extra ession. I take back nothing I have said. He recounted the passage of three eppropriation bills for the Pest Office Department, and their defeat by the action of the Senate. There was the me propriation bills for the Post Office Department, and their defeat by the action of the Sonate. There was the history. One received its death in the House because the Senate attempted to invade the constitutional percentives of the representatives of the people, and they took the responsibility of that defeat; and he would say to the gentlement from North Carolina, and in the face of the mail confractors, that they are really to take that responsibility as often as occasion arose; and if the mail confractors, that they are really to take that responsibility as often as occasion arose; and if the mail con-

sibility as often as occasion arous; and if the mail contractors, seven thousand in number, to whom the government now the work of the millions of dollars, were not paid until they violated the constitutional proregatives of the body, then they never would be paid.

MR. VARIANDEMAN SEXPLENATIONS AND OFFINESS.
MR. VARIANDEMAN (does,) of Ohlo, said he was one of the twenty-nine democrate who voted for Mr. Grow's resolution at the last session, and he desired to says word of explanation. He was of the Horaian school of philosophy, and adopted the mil definers in policies expectations.

MR. VARLANDHHAM! SECULANATIONS AND OPTIONS.

Mr. VARLANDHHAM! (SORE) of Oblo, Sud he was one of the twenty-nine democrate who voted for Mr. Grow's resolution at the last assolo, and he desired to any a wood of explanation. He was of the Horainan school of philosophy, and adopted the old admirar in political especially; but he did admire the coal assurance of a gentleman who, repossible to himself for what he calls a great calmity, tecks to place that responsibility where it did not belong. He (Mr. Vallandigham) voted for Mr. Grow's resolution because he doubted the constitutional power of the Sepate to raise the rates of possage, and because he was upposed to any increase of these races. He took upon nimeel his share of the responsibility, but he should scorn himself file be, culd each to place that responsibility apon others. For everything of disaster, distress and embarrasment the gaven timusand can responsibility apon others. For everything of disaster, distress and embarrasment the gaven timusand can responsibility apon others. For everything of disaster, distress and embarrasment the gaven timusand can responsibility apon others. For everything of disaster, distress and embarrasment the gaven timusand can responsibility apon others. For everything of disaster, distress and embarrasment the gaven timusand can responsibility apon others. For everything of disaster, distribution bill in the House accompany to the silent, or if not allent, at least to have spoken in two and have required the member from Ponsylvania to be silent, or if not allent, at least to have spoken in two and the silent part of the filent part of the contract of the other disassion. How easy it would be Mr. Vallandighum said, to retort that the New York Tribute had furnished the republican side with bour brains and secency, and in small and habite escalagement the gate of the contract the gavent had been proposed to the filent part of the gavent had been part of the gavent had been part of the gavent had been part of the gavent had contr

Union on the one hand, and the principles, purposes, aims and ideas of the black republican party on the other hand, there was an inevitable and irrepressible conflict. (Applause on the floor and in the galleries.) He called upon the republican mombers to observe the manifestations of the people of the South in their primary assemblies, and retrace their march of encreachment before the inevitable time was passed. There was no division in the sentiments of the people of the South. Then let them close up all trifling party differences and units for the good of the country. He would say for him self, that eight millions of freemen, used to arms, and animated with the cause of right, could not be subjugated by any faction whatsoever—(applause)—least of all by a miscellaneous mob of finatics and conactence stricken traitors. (Loud applause.) With the resources of strength in the Southern States, an imperial domain, it was possible for the South to organize a confederacy and rear a fabric of government which should survive the lapse of ages and renew the grandeur of the republics of old antiquity. (Applause.)

Mr. McKnum, (rep.) of Pa., (Mr. Pryor yielding the floor,) referred Mr. Pryor to a manifesto issued to the country in 1849, drawn up by Mr. Calhoun, and signed by the members of the Virginia delegation in both houses, including Mr. Booock, in which this very doctrine of an irrepressible conflict is promulgated. His object was to show that Mr. Seward had received more honor than was due to him.

Mr. Paron resumed the floor, both he and Mr. McKnight

show that Mr. Seward had received more honor than was due to him.

Mr. Pavon resumed the floor, both he and Mr. McKnight leady speaking at the same time, amilist much confu-sion, the former saying the gentleman should not, under a hyportitical and talse protoneo, inject a speech in the body of this House. He had yielded the floor for a few moments only, and regarded the gentleman's con-duct as another violation of their obligations by Northern representatives. (Applause.) He wanted to give Mr. Seward, as he would the devil, his due.

duct as moother violation of their obligations by Northern representatives. (Applause.) He wanted to give Mr. Seward, as he would the devil, his due.

Mr. Maynard, (S. opp.) of Tenn, said he regarded the upport given to him yesterday as an evidence that genlemen were willing to forget their past political differences for a time, and unite for high and patriotic purposes, rather than a personal compliment. He dared not, therefore, appropriate their action to himself, or even make it the object of his thanks. Apprehending that the turther use of his name would fall to concentrate a sufficient number to organize the flouse on a broad national and conservative basis, he unconditionally withdrew his name.

Mr. Enclist, (dem.) of Ind., nominated Mr. Scott, of California, as a candidate who ought to be satisfactory to every national man.

The calling of the roll was preceeded with.

During the call of the roll, and before the ballot was announced, Mr. Vaxon, (S. opp.) of N. C., said he was willing to assist in the election of any man upon a conservative and national basis. He had voied for a Lecompton temperature and malional basis. He had voied for a Lecompton democrat, for those who did not approve of the Lecompton bill, for an administration democrat, and an anti-administration democrat, and if there was any other member of the great prolitio democratic family he hoped he would be trotted out, and an opportunity of fored for him to vote for him. (Laughter, He was still willing to exhibit this same national and conservative spirit, and although Mr. Scott would probably not be elected on his ballot, yet on yesterday fifty dra democratic voted in the ballot, yet on yesterday fifty dra democratic voted for his gallant friend from Tennessee, and it should not be said when a democrat was put in nomination that he would not return the compliment. He voted for Mr. Scott, Applause on the democratic side of the House.)

Mr. Motroners, (S. opp.) of Kr., changed his vote to Mr. Scott, and called upon his American friends to do

cattering..... The House then adjourned.

Our Belize Correspondence.

BELIZE, Honduras, Dec. 12, 1859. Fearful Riot Between the Soldiers of the Third West India Regiment and the Creole Populatation—Several Persons Injured—More Prouble Anticipated—Loss of a Trading Schooner—Two Lives Lost—Shock of an Earthquake—A Gentleman Missing, &c., &c.

I have to inform you that this town was the scene of a earful riot between the creole population and the soldiers of the Third West India regiment, on the night of Saturday jast, the 10th inst. The riot was commenced at about quarter past 60 clock, in the chop of J. F. Sourre, by three soldiers. They were driven out of town by the creoles. They were zoon re-enforced by a large number of soldiers, and returning into town were met some after tressing the bridge, in the market square, on the south

aversion to this regiment by the create population of this town, and the fearful rist of last eventing is only the necitate to a more fearful couter, which will soon come off.

Seven of the soldiers are in the Barraok Resolutifear. Fully brussel, four of the creates are also in the Seamun's Hospital in the same state, while a great in the Seamun's Hospital in the same state, while a great in the Seamun's Hospital in the same state, while a great member of the Legislatic Assembly, who was stabled or struck with a bayonet over the left temple.

A serious and fatal andeant occurred on the Mesquite coast, by which Mr. John D. Gastz, a shopkeeper of this town, and Capitain Isaacks, also of this town, lost their lives. They had been down to Blue Fields on a trading trip in a small soboner, and were returning to Beliza. After rounding the Cape Gracios a Diaz, they may with a neavy gale of wind which capsized their schooner, which sunk. Capitan Isaacks, who could sam, was seen for a short time, and then sault. Mr. Gentz, who could not swim, sask immediately, while the two Carib seamen clung to the cory and were washed on shire.

Captain Isaacks was a Scotelman, Mr. Gantz was a German, and formerly from New York.

We have had fearful gales of wind from the north-north west and the west sluce I list wrole you, and two mere slight shocks of carthquakes have been fell in this town Much alarm han been and a stat felt that some more of Walker's men will come to Orace on their way to Neargen. The feeling of hostility to Americans in Honduras is, if possible, on the increase.

Some anxiety is falt here about a Mr. Roberts, who went into Honduras last August, and who promised to write to his friends via Belize, but who has not as yet been heard from here. He may have written to his friends here by acknowledging his latters to E Adams, C. Henepelual or John Roeb of this piace.

The Late Dr. Abbott-The Egyptian

Collection.

The following letter has been addressed by the well

known traveller and antiquarian, Sir Gardner Witkinson, to a friend in this country - 33 York Street, Foreman Square, }
London, Nov. 17, 1859.

known fraveller and antiquarian, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, to a friend in this country:

33 York Street, Portman Square, }

My Dear Sir.— It was only a short time since that I heard of the death of our mutual friend, Dr. Abbott, which all who knew his must sincely lament, for there never was a more liberal, kind hearted and estimable man, and it is a pleasure to express an opinion form of from an acquantance with Dr. Abbott of many years, to you, who have taken so great an interest in his welfare. I am anxious to know about the valuable collection he sent to America. I really hope it will continue to command the interest it so justly exclude when it first went to New York, and that its great importance will not be so lest signific. If the people of the United States were not intelligent, or so capable of estimating its merits as they are, I should grieve that in hal tell Furope, and that ray recommendation for its purchase by the British Museum had not been adopted; for such a collection as not likely to be offered to us again, especially since the Egyptian government has commenced the formation of one in the country. But I think that it is of more importance to mankind, and more in the interest of sciencia and interestal knowledge, that collections should exist in many different and distant places, and the advantages to be distributed from their study promise to be great in proportion as people are energede and interested in the studiest distant places, and the advantages to be distributed from their study promise to be great in proportion as people are energede and interested in the studiest disputation of contents of the proportion as people are energede and interested in the studiest disputation of the man and a benefit to any large and a day will come when the United States in the well of their power, will look bank with prile on the good sense of their predocessors who established the valuation of the nations in securing the section of such a section of the power will look bank with prile on the great and di

American Ships and Ship Builders. American Ships and smile that the Hon. John McLeod Murphy, State Sonator elect, divered an exceedingly interesting lecture last evening, Cliaton Hall, on "American Ships and Ship Builders," I fore a crowded and fashionable audience. The lectures an every respect a success. It was scientific with being in the least degree heavy, and full without being

prolix as to render it tedious.

Mr. Murray began by aletoling the general characteristics of American naval architecture, the salient points of which, he said, were safety, capacity and speed. The American models had always challenged the admiration of the world, and by the full development of speed our ships had also maintained their deserved character for superiority. As a builder of yachts and fast ships the late George Steers had a prominent reputation among ahip builders, and his models of the Niagars and Adriatic were such as should entitle him to the very highest distinction. It would be impossible for him (the lecturer) in Inte George Steers had a prominent reputation among ship builders, and his models of the Nisgara and Adriatio were such as should entitle him to the very highest distinction. It would be impossible for him (the lecturer) in a short cessay to wade through the mastes of ship building and gather out of them the whole mystery of the art in such a way as to bring it clearly before the minds of his audience, but he would glance at some of the great names that had figured in the history of naval architecture in this country. Henry Ecklord was the father of our present system. He was born in Irving, Scotland, in 1775, and settled first in New York, in 1796, where he worked for one dellar per day at a ship yard in Dover street. During the war of 1812 he constructed the squadron on the lakes, and at various subsequent periods built vessels for many foreign countries, Venezuela and Turkey among the number. In the latter country, to which he had been invited by the Sultan, he died, and was buried in the family cametery at Hempstead, Long Island. The application of steam to ferry boats was one of the principal instruments in the rapid growth of Brooklyn, which, previous to 1824, was a mere country village. At that time passengers used to be conveyed between Brooklyn and New York in sculboats and other equally inconvenient vessels. Mr. Murphy next alluded to that monstrous failure, the Great Eastern, and explained the causes which had led to its non success. In all the discussions which had taken place within the last few years, he said American slipbuilders had refrained from all harsh criticisms, in the hope that eventually the undertakting might prove a great success; but now that it had become admitted in England that the vessel was a failure, it would not be improper to express our concurrence in this opinion, and for us Americans to state our reasons for so believing. After stating what he believed to be some of the reasons, the lecturer remarked that the Great Eastern was so large that while the would be loading and p

City Intelligence.

THE SOUTHERN MEDICAL STUDENTS IN NEW YORK.—The report published in the Richmond Enquirer of December 28, to the effect that one hundred and fifty medical students designed leaving the New York College; that the City Council of Richmond held a meeting on December 27 and authorized the sum of \$5,000 to be placed under the control of a committee of the Council to meet all necessary expenses that might be incurred by the students; that a hotel, the United States Hotel, on Main street, in Richmond, was to be fitted up for their reception, &c., &c., seems to be incorrect, as far as we are able to learn, and unfounded in regard to said determination of Southern medical students in this city. The students of the University Medical College, in Fourteenth street, held a meeting lately, at which it was almost unanimously resolved not to leave the college. This medical institution contains probably twice as many Southern students as any other college in this city, and the above decision can therefore be taken, quite safely, as a criterion of the public sentiments of Southern medical students in this city. Besides, this city know of no general design to leave for Richmond. It seems that all Southern sets in this city regard New York as a very different place from Philadelphia. This sentiment, joined to the general satisfaction felt at the result of the late Mayoratty election, has probably induced the Southern students to forego the last alternative and remain in New York, where (it is corrainly universally concedes so) the best medical education can be obtained in that the multic mind, has become felts, sentiments the multic mind, has become felts, sentiments. mond, was to be fitted up for their reception, &c., &c.,

salvers, and returning into town were met soon after treasure the bridge, it the market square, on the soul side of the town, by a large number of creeles, each armed with a supdella clab or stick, when a fearful distriction, which resulted in the expulsion of the soil. The police force and the Inspects of pulse, were got over he bridge and sent up to the barracks. On their way to ite barracks they met more solders who had neared of the ited and who came to assist their commandes. They all came back into town, and at the fort of the bridge were net by hir. Lord and others, who begoed them not to attend the bridge and sent up to the barracks. They all came back into town, and at the fort of the bridge were net by hir. Lord and others, who begoed them not to attend the bridge shows the sould be bridge and blows facet, thick and tast feel on all sides. Many were drec'tably beaten and bridged to be brought down, under arms, but when they arrived to the ground troy joined their commandes, and the fight became general, and lasted until near time of colock, whan it add to commande over the troops. The proper and all soot came of the parties on the present had no command over the troops. The proper and had been compared to the present had no command over the troops. The proper and had no command over the troops. The proper and had been compared to the present had no command over the troops. The proper and had no command over the troops. The proper and had no command over the troops. The proper and had no command over the troops. The proper and had no command over the troops. The proper and had no command over the troops. The proper and had no command over the troops. The proper and had no command over the proper had not been present had no command over the proper had not been present had not common the proper had not commence of the parties of the present o

some time past quite a number of merchants, doing busi-ness in various portions of the city, have been swindled out of various sums, by means of false checks on various banks, in the following manner:—It seems that they would go into a store, make a purchase of a lot of goods, banks, in the following momer:—It seems that they would go isto a store, make a purchase of a lot of goods, and give a check amounding to about double the amount purchased, receiving the goods and the balace in money. The checks were drawn up so as to make many persons suppose they were perfectly good. Among those who were thus swindled was the Geo W. White, natter, 216 Broadway. It seems that the purty purchased two hais, and gave a check for \$35 on a banking bouse, Messra. Clapp & Brothers, Broadway. Mr. White immediately despatched one of his men to the banking house to see if it was good, and or repairing thicher the clerk was confronted at the door by in man who stated the place was closed for the day, but that the check was confronted at the door by in man who stated the place was closed for the day, but that the check was good, and if he called in the morning it would be cashed. Upon this information the check was taken, but on the following day found to be worthless. Yesterday two men named Eagan and Biss were arrested by detectives Slowey and King, having done a batcher out of \$25 in the like manner. On scarching them a memorandom was found on one of them, on which was the name of White, and the amount he was swinched out of; also that of a Mr. De Graff, for \$175; a Mr. Steizon, \$25; a Mr. Brooks, \$17, and several others for minor amounts. Both the parties were last night looked up at the police headquarters, where those who have lost money in this masner would do well to call and take a look at the prisoners.

lee running in the lower bay and near Sandy Hook. Mr. Farrell, the beatman of the associate! Press, in his endeavors to procure the Arago's news on Wednesday evening of Sandy Hook, has both his bands frezen.

BURNING CASUALTIES.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest restorday, at No. 167 West Thirty d'in street, upon the body of Sarah Barsinkaky, a child, was was accidentally burned to death by her clothes catching fire at the store. corned to death by her clothes catching fire at the store. The same Coroner also held an inquest upon the budy of fire. Knox, a resident of No. 50 Oliver street, who died from the effects of burns received about a week ago, by her cothes catching fire at a grate. Deceased was 45 years of age. The jury in each case rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Hoboken City News.

Fine And Loss of Latt.—Between ten and cloven o'clock Wednesday night, a fire occurred in the rear building No. 219 Bloomfied street, H. doken, changed as a dwelling by Michael Collins. The fire was conflict to some clothing is a bedroom. A little from of Mr. Johns, six years of ago, was sufficiented, and lirs Collins was badly burner in left endeavors to save nor child and extinguish the flavors.

Alabama State Dispersion—A joint committee of the Alabama Legislature has been incorrougly engaged in perfecting a pinn of State mintary detends. The organization of a corps of eight thomson only mad volunteers, in two divisions, four breads and sixteen regiments, to be armed by the State: the purchase of arms and munition, the oregion of arsenats and the catable-bount of a State Matarry achoel are features in the general plan.

ASOFFATS GIFE PIGES AND PHRANK REPERRATO COMPANY OF C